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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/089,245	08/21/2002	Toshihiro Sadaoka	50069-11	4541	
20277 75	90 06/15/2004		EXAMINER		
MCDERMOTT WILL & EMERY LLP			CHOI, FRANK I		
600 13TH STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3096			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1616		

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary		Applica	tion No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/089,	245	SADAOKA ET AL.			
		Examin	er	Art Unit			
		Frank I		1616			
The MAILI Period for Reply	NG DATE of this communica	tion appears on t	he cover sheet with the	correspondence address			
THE MAILING DA  - Extensions of time ma after SIX (6) MONTHS  - If the period for reply of the period for reply of Failure to reply within Any reply received by	STATUTORY PERIOD FOR ATE OF THIS COMMUNICA by be available under the provisions of 3 from the mailing date of this communic specified above is less than thirty (30) dispecified above, the maximum statute the set or extended period for reply will, the Office later than three months after justment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATION.  17 CFR 1.136(a). In no ocation.  ays, a reply within the story period will apply and by statute, cause the a	event, however, may a reply be atutory minimum of thirty (30) d will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fro oplication to become ABANDO	timely filed lays will be considered timely. on the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status							
1) Responsive	to communication(s) filed c	on 16 March 200	4.				
	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This action is non-final.						
•	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claim	ıs						
4a) Of the a 5) ☐ Claim(s) 6) ☑ Claim(s) 1- 7) ☐ Claim(s)	3 is/are pending in the application bove claim(s) is/are valued. 3 is/are rejected. 1 is/are objected to. 1 are subject to restriction	withdrawn from c					
Application Papers							
10)⊠ The drawing Applicant ma Replacemen	ation is objected to by the E (s) filed on 21 August 2002 y not request that any objection t drawing sheet(s) including the declaration is objected to by	is/are: a)⊠ acc n to the drawing(s) e correction is requ	be held in abeyance. So ired if the drawing(s) is o	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). bjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S	S.C. § 119						
a) ☐ All b) ☐ 1. ☐ Certif 2. ☐ Certif 3. ☑ Copie applic	ment is made of a claim for Some * c) None of: ied copies of the priority docied copies of the priority docied copies of the copies of the certified copies of the tation from the International hed detailed Office action for	cuments have be cuments have be he priority docum Bureau (PCT Ru	en received. en received in Applica ents have been receiv lle 17.2(a)).	tion No ved in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)							
	on's Patent Drawing Review (PTO- re Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTC		4) Interview Summar Paper No(s)/Mail [ 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:				

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Priority

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Japan on 08/02/2000. It is noted, however, that the IFW file does not appear to have a copy of the certified copy of JAPAN 2000-234908 08/02/2000. Examiner has requested said copy from the International Bureau.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(f) he did not himself invent the subject matter sought to be patented.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(f) because the applicant did not invent the claimed subject matter. JP 2002330820 expressly discloses a sebum absorbing paper containing 10% hydroxyapatite and 10% talc, each with particle size of 3 microns, having a basis weight of 15 g/m<sup>2</sup> (See Table 2).

Claim 1 is also provisionally rejected under 35 USC 102(f) over JP2003038248 as it appears to expressly disclose a sebum absorbing paper containing 15 or 30 or 10% hydroxyapatite having a basis weight of 20, 20, and 5 g/m², respectively. (See Table 1).

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

<sup>(</sup>a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 0 393 723 in view of JP 11-137336, and JP 63188628 or JP 63027411.

EP 0 393 723 teaches a paper containing hydroxyapatite and talc, where the paper preferably has a basis weight of 20 g/m2, which is used as deodorants and absorbants (pgs. 5-10).

JP 11-137336 teaches a paper used to absorb oil from the skin containing talc.

JP 63188628 or JP 63027411 disclose that hydroxyapatite is used in cosmetic product to absorb oxidized lipids (Abstract).

The difference between the prior art and the claimed invention is that the prior art does not expressly disclose a sebum absorbing paper used for applying to skin or for cleaning skin which contains 1-30% by weight hydroxyapatite and has a basis weight of 5 to 25 g/m2 as defined in JIS P-8124. However, the prior art amply suggests the same as it is known in the art to use papers containing hydroxyapatite and talc as absorbants, papers containing talc are known to be used for absorbing oil from the skin and that hydroxyappatite is used in cosmetic products to absorb oxidized lipids. As such, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the prior art as above with the expectation that a paper containing hydroxyapatite and talc would be suitable for absorbing oxidized sebum from the skin.

Examiner had duly considered Applicant's arguments but deems them moot in light of the new grounds of rejection herein. To the extent Applicant's argument's are applicable, the following apply.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on

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combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Further, the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

Contrary to Applicant's arguments, the prior art as indicated above does disclose that hydroxyapatite absorbs oxidized lipids. Further, EP'723 discloses that hydroxyapatite is preferably used in an amount of 50% by weight or more (Pg. 10, lines 25-36).

Therefore, the claimed invention, as a whole, would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, because every element of the invention has been collectively taught by the combined teachings of the references.

### Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

A facsimile center has been established in Technology Center 1600. The hours of operation are Monday through Friday, 8:45 AM to 4:45 PM. The telecopier number for accessing the facsimile machine is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Frank Choi whose telephone number is (571)272-0610. Examiner maintains a flexible schedule. However, Examiner may generally be reached Monday-Friday, 8:00 am - 5:30 pm (EST), except the first Friday of the each biweek which is Examiner's normally scheduled day off.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's Supervisor, Mr. Thurman Page, can be reached at (571)272-0602. Additionally, Technology Center 1600's Receptionist and Customer Service can be reached at (571) 272-1600.

FIC June 12, 2004

Frank Char

NEIL S. LEVI